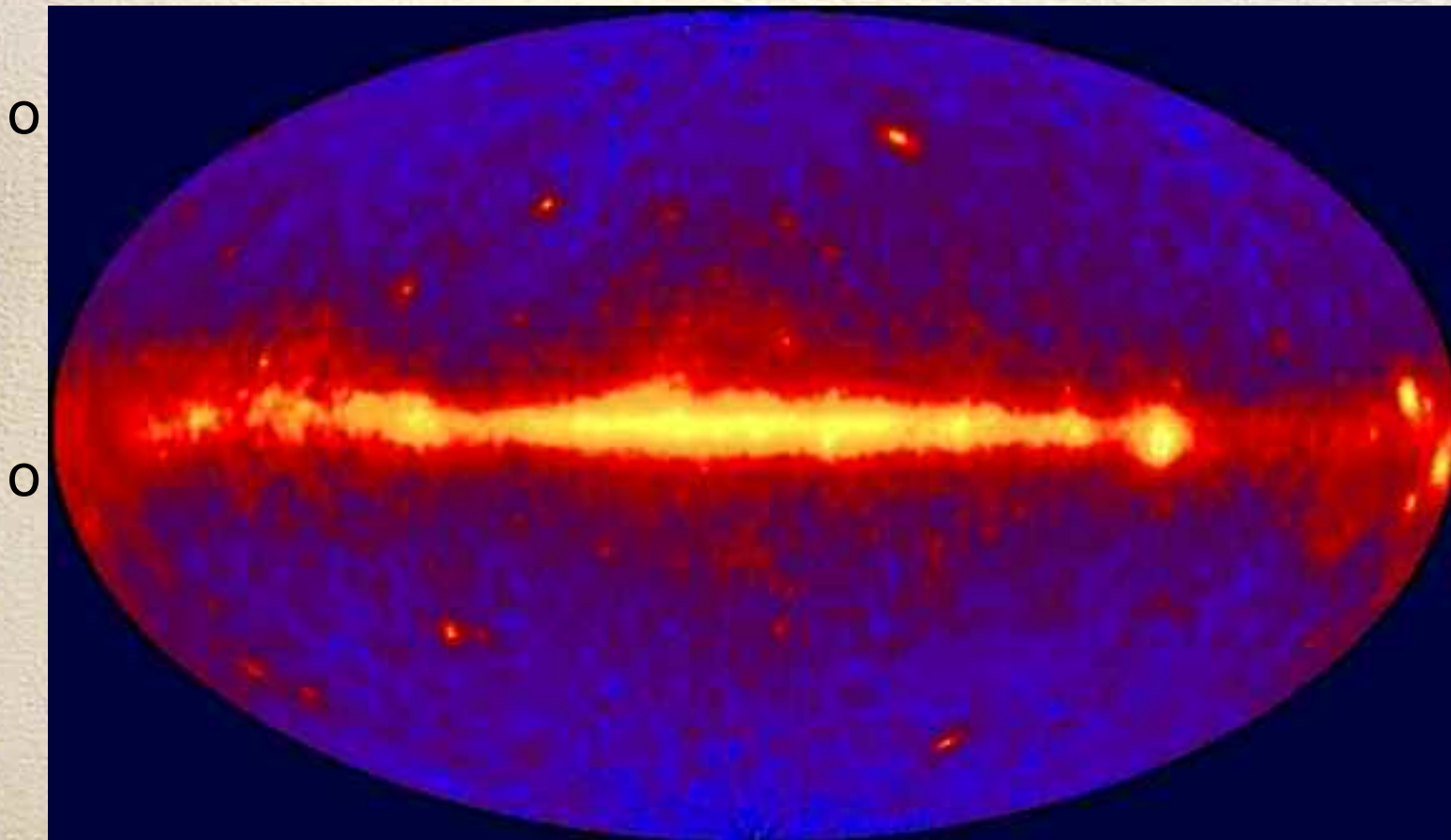


# **Cosmology and Low-energy Astrophysics with gamma-ray observations**

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Vasiliki Pavlidou  
University of Chicago

# EGRB: how is it measured? what does it look like?





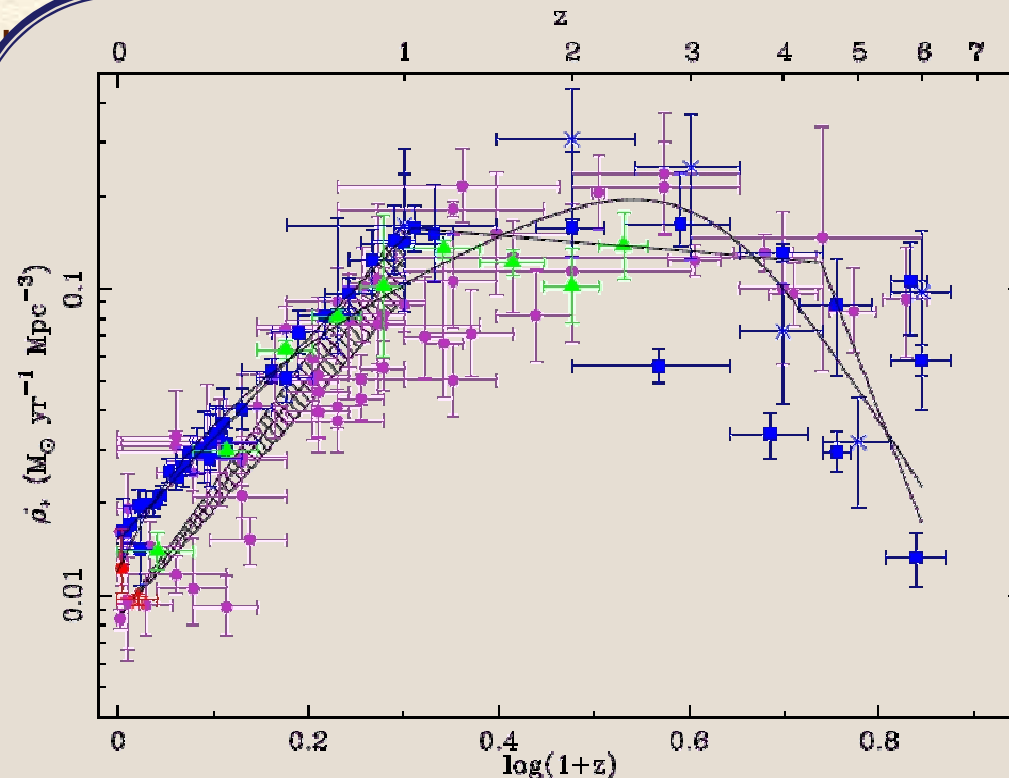
# What makes up the EGRB?

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- o Guaranteed contributions: established classes of gamma-ray emitters
  - ✓ Normal galaxies
  - ✓ Active galaxies
  - ✓ Extragalactic unidentified sources
- o Truly diffuse emission?
- o Exotic physics?

# The Cosmic Star Formation Rate

- o The Cosmic Star Formation Rate is converted to stellar mass per volume
- o An essential ingredient for
  - ✓ baryon cycle
  - ✓ feedback
  - ✓ stellar mass growth
  - ✓ metal enrichment
- o Traditionally measured in UV, IR

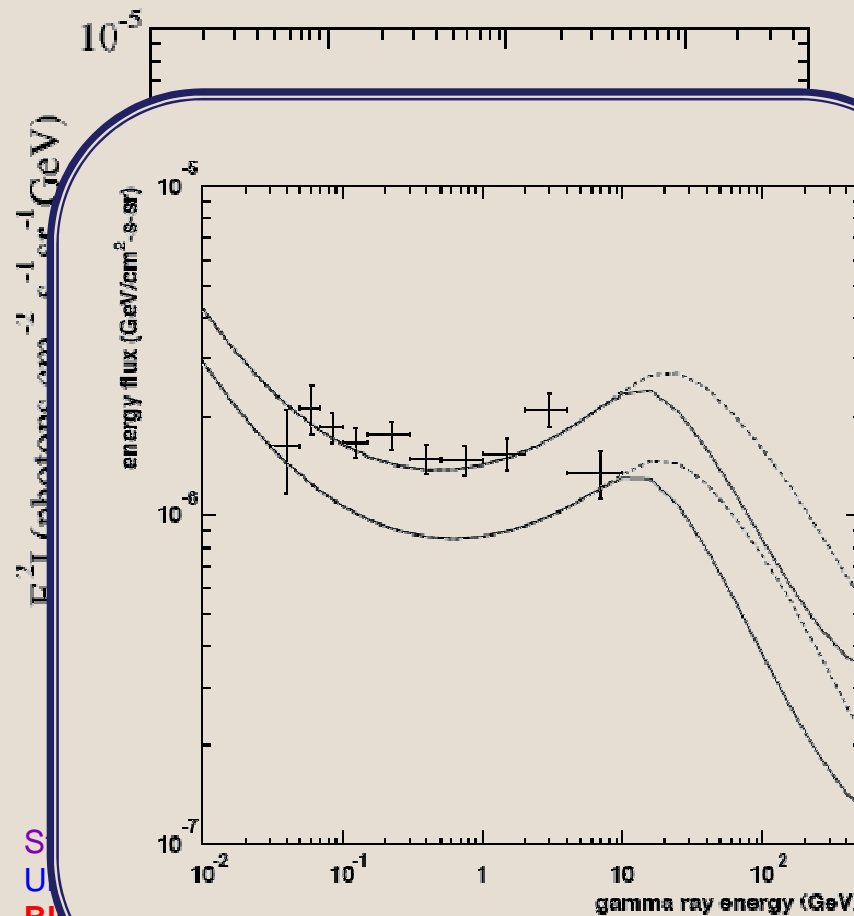


compilation by Hopkins & Beacom 2006



# The SE

- o Star Form  
> interact  
✓ Character  
shape o
- o Star Form  
with gamr  
✓ EBL imp  
backgro



S

U

Bl

EGR

Maximal

Stecker 1999

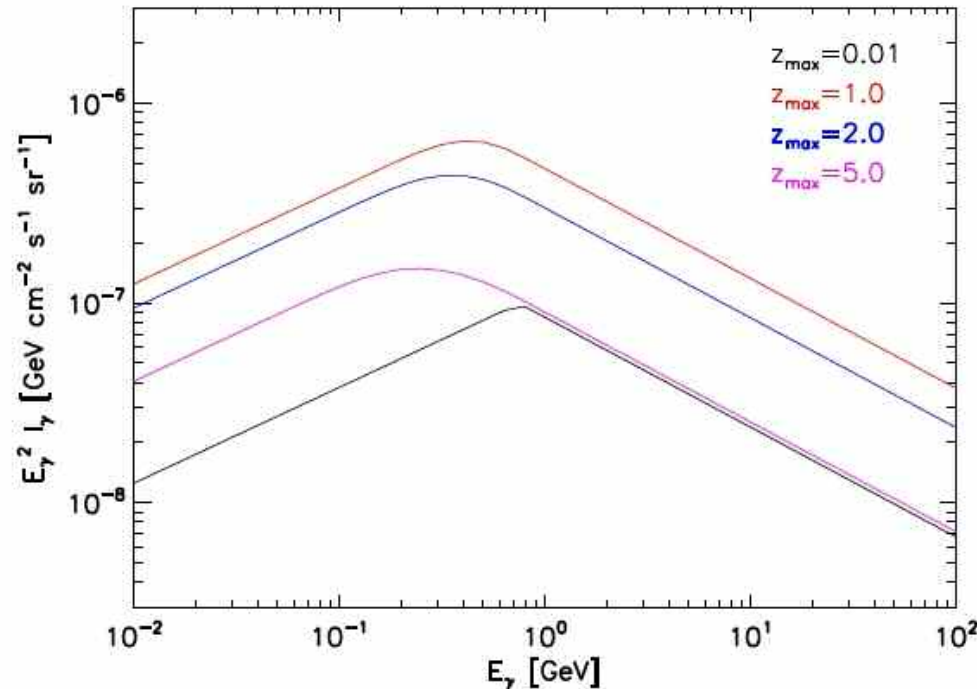
(2007)

(2004)

(1998)

## How do we utilize this connection?

- o Until  
signal
- o The f  
of the  
signal
- o Unce  
with



Prodanovic, VP & Fields *preliminary*

Strigari, Beacom, Walker & Zhang 2005



# Conclusions

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- o Cosmic star formation history imprinted on extragalactic gamma-ray background:
  - ✓ Normal galaxy spectral feature @  $\approx 1\text{GeV}$
  - ✓ EBL absorption pileup/suppression @  $\geq 20\text{GeV}$
- o GLAST will:
  - ✓ resolve thousands of bright point sources (e.g. AGNs) but at most 3 normal galaxies  $\rightarrow$  normal galaxy feature expected to become visible
  - ✓ Probe the  $>20\text{GeV}$  regime, map the shape of high-E absorption feature
- o A new era: observations of the EGRB can strongly constrain the cosmic history of star formation



